Vol. XXIX No. 8,940.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FBARS OF DISTURBANCE-THE IMPERIAL UN-

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. Apprehensions are entertained of disturbances on the anniversary of the death of Baudin.

.London, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. The Times of to-day, in an editorial article on po litical affairs in France, says: "The Emperor has not yet mastered the full truth. The ministerial responsibility which he conceded is incompatible with the theory of personal government, which he would fain retain. He is embarrassed between the two principles, undecided, halting; and it is uncertain which way he will incline. Time was when such a condition would bode ill for the peaceful development of French progress, but it is now past."

M. Schneider has been reclected President of the Corps Legislatif.

THE EMPEROR-HIS SPEECH A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. It is reported that M. Guizot has andience with the

Hmperor every morning. LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. The various Paris letters published in the morning papers to-day agree that the Emperor's speech on the opening of the Corps Legislatif "fell flat." The publie mind is disappointed. The more the speech is considered the less it is liked.

BEFORE THE ELECTIONS—FRENCH CANDIDATURES - LIBERAL ABUSE AND IRRECONCILABLE GOOD NATURE-MM. FALCET AND POUYER-QUERTIER-MEETINGS AND STRIKES-NEW LECTURES FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Paris, Nov. 19 .- We are within two days of the elections, and the last of the public meetings has been held, though what are called "private" reunions -meetings held at night inhalls whose doors are left wide open for the heat to escape, perhaps-still keep the ball rolling. As there is no Commissary of Police present at these private meetings, the speakers may say, and do say, whatever they please; but during the last week of the public meetings an almost equal liberty of speech was allowed, and I believe there was not one dismissed by the authority, while in very few instances was there even a "warning" given to the speakers, though, in many cases, they indulged in remarks calculated to make the hairs of those fretful porcupines, the police agents, stand on end. Perhaps, however, the Government had the good sense to perceive that it was better to leave the bung-hole of the political barrel unplugged altogether, since they had no longer power to plug it half way; or perhaps the poor Commissaires, who had spent so many weary evenings in the humiliating position of sitting upon the bung-holes and serving as stoppers with their sacred persons, comso bitterly to Pietri of the unseemly jeers and ill-concealed contempt they were nightly obliged to endure, that he was moved to give them holiday at the last moment. Whatever may have been the reason, it is true that the season of electoral meetings has closed without any disturbance, and without any attempt at disturbance, and all parties except that cruel, corrupt, ignorant party represented by the Pays newspaper, rejoice in the success of the experiment and unite in calling on the Government to permit still further liberty, in short, to remove all restrictions upon the right of public meeting. Whether Louis Napoleon, and the group of Arcadians that surrounds him, and who are well called Ministers of the people; whether these fossils wish or not, there can be but little doubt that they will be forced into granting this reform, with many others which they as little believe in. If I may use a homely comparison, it would seem as if Louis Napoleon and trusted too confidently that the milk would not boil over while he strolled into the garden. and with the usual perversity of milk under those circumstances, it having done just what it was expected not to do, his distracted serenity does not know exactly what is best to do. Add that, as I told you in my last letter, Louis Napoleon is in a very uncertain state of health, and must feel that act as he ace for his poor little son, if not for himself. The other day, at Compiègne he took horse-back exercise and returned so fatigued that a ball which was to and returned so fatigued that a ball which was to have been given in the evening had to be postponed; and there is hardly a day that some insignificant etraw like this is not blown about in the air, troubling men's minds, and keeping them in a state of uncomfortable uncertainty. No doubt the greater part of the liberal intentions ascribed to Louis Napoleon at the present time by certain journals both here and in England, and which no doubt he has, are of equal sincerity with the aspirations for a monastic life expressed by a famous relative of his, and which were also enterporagons with that person's state of ill. pressed by a famous relative of his, and which were also cotemporaneous with that person's state of ill heath. But, alas, the devil as we all know to our sorrow got well again, and his desire to be a monk cooled down. L. N. will never get well, and his desires to be liberal, equally insincere, belied, indeed, by fifteen years of tyranny, are only not abandoned because he finds himself compelled to be liberal if he would die on the throne to which he waded through the blood of the 2d of December. That is all his liberalism amounts to. It is the clutch of a drowning man at a straw, it is the plank which he throws out from the disastrous wreck of his personal government, for himself and his child to cling to; and while there is little hope that it will do his boy much good, it may enable his own uneasy head to wear the crown to the not far distant end.

to the nor far distant end.

Before leaving to speak of the public meetings I may say that though they have frequently been noisy and even tunnituous, they have been marked by an ever increasing good behavior and generosity to antagonists. There has been plain talking enough, Heaven knows, but it has been pretty evenly distributed among all parties, and though the Liberals and Conservative-Liberals reproach the Irreconcileables with their violence, it is the simple truth that all parties have been violent, and the so-called "liberal" new spapers have shown far less homesty and fairness in their dealings than the Irreconcileables. Personally, I am ne friend to Rochefort's candidature except as it may prove of use as a protest against the government. I think his distinct offer to take the oath in order to secure his admission to the Chamber and immediately after to declare that he held himself absorbed from it, enough to prove him utterly unfit to act as a representative of any constituency to be found in Paris, beside that he shows himself every way incompetent to be of use as a political leader in this most important juncture. But, while I wish he had continued to fill his true mission—that of a political pamphleteer, in which he has had few equals—I am disgusted at the way in which he had been treated, personally, by men and newspapers who ought to be asianned of the meconistency between their preaching and their practice. And the fate of Rochefort has been the fate of better men; neither Ledra Rollin nor Lonis Blanc has been spared, and if the Liberal party had taken lessons of our American Democrats ing and their practice. And the the Ledra Rollin has been the fate of better men; neither Ledra Rollin nor Louis Blanc has been spared, and if the Liberal party had taken lessons of our American Democrats in shander and vituperation, it might be said of them, as Shylock said of himself in speaking of his teachers, that they have bettered their example. Now, it is to the honor of the Irreconcileables that they cannot be reproached with this sort of warfare, upon the opbe reproached with this sort of warfare, upon the opposing candidates of whatever party. They have
made a bad pun upon the only candidate who in any
way represents the government, Mr. Terme, but with
this little exception, not worth noticing and perfectly
good natured, for Terme's candidature can have no
serious meaning, and he would not be worth wasting
powder on, with this single exception, the Irreconcileables have indulged in no personal abuse of the opposing candidates, and have offered them every facility
in their public meetings to express their views. Even
when the andience displeased with the speeches of sing candidates, and have offered them every facility in their public meetings to express their views. Even when the andience, displeased with the speeches of reactionaries, has silenced them in two or three cases with clamor, the officers of the meeting have in every instance appealed to the sense of instice of the assembly, and easily prevailed upon them to grant that liberty to others which they claimed for themselves; and, though sometimes the dismissed orators have pouted and sulked and refused to come back, in other cases, the andiences have sat still while political ipseace was poured down their throats by Imperialist orators. There have been one or two amusing scenes in connection with these attempts at constructing a free platform. On one occasion, in the midst of a fery and flourishing radical meeting, a voice exfree platform. On one occasion, in the midst of a fiery and flourishing radical meeting, a voice exclaimed, "Vive P Empereur!" It came from the mighty chest of a herculean batcher, or of a man who might have been used to felling oxen with his fist. The President sprang to his feet on hearing the detested cry, and shouted, "Put out the author of that cry!" But it was an order easier given than executed, for the butcher easily resisted the utmost efforts of the crowd to budge him, and, throwing one arm about a pillar in the middle of the room, not only kept his place but held his enemies at bay, so that at when the crowd to budge him, and, throwing one arm about a pillar in the middle of the room, not only kept his place but held his enemies at bay, so that at last they gave up the attempt to oust him and he was suffered to sit in peace until the end of the meeting.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1869.

There was one other evening when two men uttered There was one other evening when two men uttered the same cry, but they were dispatched more easily by the shaft of ridicule. They were recognized as the firm that dresses what hair Louis Napoleon still has, and the Courts' hair in general, and on its being made evident that they were merely standing up for their bread and butter, they were contemptuously left to themselves. Here let me say that the best accounts, the followed ment truthful of all these public meet. the fullest and most truthful of all these public meetings, have been in the journals of the Irreconcileables—notably in the Rappel, which is one of the best SPAIN. and Adolfo Moliner, a wealthy planter. FORMIDABLE CONSPIRACY AND IMMINENT UP-

ings, have been in the journals of the Irreconcleables—notably in the Rappel, which is one of the best newspapers in Paris. It never leaves out of its reports anything which might be supposed to tell against its party, and we have been often indebted to it for true accounts of meetings by the Opposition where their journals have not found it expedient to tell exactly what happened. A most striking instance of this is found in the report that the journals devoted to the candidature of Mr. Pouyer-Quertier saw fit to make of a meeting held the other evening, where that gentleman's claims were, I should say, pretty well demolished by a Mr. Falcet, who showed that M. Pouyer-Quertier had voted during ten years for every bad measure that had been introduced by the Government. He had claimed, in answer to the reproach that he had always voted for the budget, that it was necessary either to vote for it in the lump or against it in the lump—that it could not be divided. M. Falcet showed, and the candidate could not deny the charge, that he had voted fourteen times against the division of the budget into chapters! Then he showed that the candidate had voted against gratuitous instruction (free schools); against the law making it necessary to try offenses of the press by jury, instead of, as now, putting such offenses in the hands of the police to judge and punish; that he had voted for the Roman Expedition, and for the Mexican Expedition; in short, for everything the Government had proposed in that ten hands of the police to judge and punish; that he had voted for the Roman Expedition, and for the Mexican Expedition; in short, for everything the Government had proposed in that ten years against liberty. And now, said Falcet, you join the ranks of the Liberal party only when you find your business suffering, and because you think that that party will attack in the Chamber the commercial treaties. The candidate sat dumb under this showing up, and attempted no vindication, but Falcet's speech made a deep impression upon the audience. Thus M. Pouyer-Quertier, oddly enough, dilly-dallied and coquetted with the people who wished to make him a candidate until there was no longer a chance of his being obliged either to speak or to answer questions at public meetings. The very day they ceased he accepted. But he reckoned ill, for it was at what he foudly thought a private meeting (of some 5,000 or 4,000 people) that M. Falcet gave him his quictus. Now, to judge of this meeting by the reports of it in the newspapers friendly to M. Pouyer-Querteir, you would never suspect that any such good work had been done in it. M. Falcet is merely mentioned, by-the-by.

oned, by-the-by.
political news of the week is of importance, The political news of the week is of importance, though it will be no news to you when this letter reaches you. The letter of M. Ledru-Rollin declining to stand as a candidate in the Third Circumscription; the letter of Louis Blanc and Barbès, refusing to come to Paris; and, more important still, the manifesto of the Left—these things will have become an old story by the time the lagging steamer shall have come to port with this letter in her hold. So far as the political importance of the Irreconcileables goes, they will not count for much in the coming election, for, with the exception of Rochefort, who still persists in his candidature, and is indeed like enough to be elected, there are no Irreconcileable candidates

for, with the exception of Rocheloff, who skill persists in his candidature, and is indeed like enough to be elected, there are no Irreconcileable candidates left. I say this, knowing that Felix Pyat has not actually resigned, but it is admitted that he will do so if he can find an ouvrier to take his place. Of the other two, Barbès and Ledru-Rollin, I have spoken. We have been hearing very much less of late than we did a few weeks ago, about the strike of the clerks in the great retail dry goods establishments. Probably the pressure of the opening of the Winter trade has made it necessary for the employers to yield a little, but I suspect it is a difficulty by no means casy to settle, and probably as soon as the elections are over we shall hear more of the matter. There was no doubt at the time the strike took place that the clerks had real grievances to complain of, and that the public felt a good deal of sympathy with them, but whether they were able to hold out, or whether the offers, said to have been made them of capital, and even of empty warehouses were made in reality I have no means of have been made them of capital, and even of empty warehouses were made in reality I have no means of knowing. You must, however, be impressed with the number of strikes now going on in France, and, indeed, with the depressed state of trade, which is universally complained of. The dreadful affair at Aubin has been the subject of a Government examination, and the result is what every one might have expected, the soldiers have been entirely exonerated, not even reproved, while the unfortunate workmen have been condenaned to imprisonment of various lengths. It is admitted that the law makes it obligatory on officials to endeavor to restore order by lengths. It is admitted that the law makes it obligatory on officials to endeavor to restore order by peaceable means, and if these fail, to give ample warning before proceeding to violent measures. It is also admitted that this was not done. Lieut. Boblond, who commanded the troops, says that he could not give warning because he had no trumpeter with him; he admits the firing, and says that the memory of the day will always be a bitter one to him; but the Government does not attempt to add any physical or pecuniary sufferings to his mental or sentimental ones. The miserable workmen, however, are to be punished, and, as their time is their money and they have wives, children, friends de-pendent upon their exertions, they are to be locked for periods varying from six months to seven

in for periods varying from six months to seven days! However, the subscription for their relief amounts to nearly 7,000 francs.

Another trial has also been brought to an end, that of the persons who refused to obey the order of the police agent who dismissed the public meetings of the 6th and 10th November. The priseners were, several of them, quite deliant, and defended themselves with spirit. M. Lissagavay was reproved by the Judge for smiling. He said, "I will explain, frankly, why I smile. I wish to express my profound contempt for this Constitution of yours, which I am not permitted to discuss and which yet you I am not permitted to discuss and which yet you yourselves violate every day." He was condemned to 20 days' imprisonment and to a fine of 500 francs. You will have heard of M. Prevost-Paradol's lec-

You will have heard of M. Prevost-Paradol's lectures at Edinburgh, and, perhaps, have presented your readers with reports of them. Would it not be an excellent thing if some of our lyceums would invite this able and eloquent man to repeat his course before them. His command of English, as you know, is perfect, and the time has come when we ought no longer to be content to rest in our present ignorance of the real French nation. M. Paradol's lectures could not fail to be both interesting and instructive. If I had time, too, I would speak of another gentleman, M. Elisée Reclus, the author of a remarkable book on physical geography—"La Terre"—who would be a great addition to our corps of lecturers. He speaks English, and loves America, and in his hands the study of his favorite science and in his hands the study of his favorite science could not fail to make great strides in the favor of our people, who have already been well introduced to it by Messrs. Guyot & Fay. C. C. hands the study of his favorite science

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. PEABODY'S REMAINS - ANOTHER FENIAN

CANDIDATE-COMMERCIAL AGITATION. LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. It is now settled that H. M. steamship Monarch with the remains of the late George Peabody, will

sail for America next Wednesday. The Irish of Southwark have put the Fenian Burke forward as a candidate for the House of Com-

There is considerable agitation in commercial circles at Manchester and elsewhere relative to the increase of duty on French textiles.

THE ASIATIC COTTON FIELDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. A deputation waited on Prince Gortschakoff yes terday relative to establishing cotton fields and cotton trade at Khiva, Bokhara, and elsewhere in the Asiatic possessions of Russia, in order to be able to successfully compete with the United States. The Prince promised his support to the scheme.

> PRUSSIA. MR. BURLINGAME.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy were received at the Foreign Office to-day. The American treaty will probably be the base of that made with Prussia.

THE BULGARIAN INSURGENTS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. A steamer laden with gunpowder was seized in this harbor to-day, on suspicion of being destined for insurgents in Bulgaria.

PARAGUAY.

COUNT D'EU AT SAN ESTANISLAS. Lisbon, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

Later advices from Paraguay state that the Count D'Eu, in his pursuit of President Lopez, had arrived at San Estanishas, lately occupied by the troops of

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS-ADJOURNMENT OF THE MOTION FOR THEIR RELEASE. District-Attorney Pierrepont had an interview yesterday with Messrs. Stoughton and Webster, counsel for the claimants in the case of the Spanish gunboats and at their request it was agreed to adjourn the motion for the release of the libeled vessels, which was to have been made this afternoon at 3 o'clock, until next Saturday at 10 a. m., at which time it is expected that the matter will be brought up for argument before Judge Blatchford, without fail.

CONSUL HALL IN POSSESSION-PRISONERS TO

HAVANA, Dec. 1 .- A Spanish frigate arrived here to-day from Spain, bringing a battalion of troops for service in the island. H. C. Hall, the newly-anpointed American Consul-General in Havana, to-day took possession of the United States Consulate. The merchants of Havana are desirous that the appointment of Mr. Hall be permanent. A detachment of prisoners was yesterday sent to Spain. Among them were Col. Udaeta, who surrendered at Bayamo

RISING OF NEGROES AND CHINAMEN. HAVANA, Nov. 27 .- Some days ago Gov. Trillo of Sagua-la-Grande sent a telegram to Rodas, requesting him to push forward all the men he could, because he anticipated some insurrectionary movement in that jurisdiction. His request was promptly attended to, and he was shortly reënforced with 1,500 men from here and other places. We have since been in constant receipt of communications from Spanish property-holders residing there, who say that the conspiracy matur ing among them is far more serious than that which took place when Gen. O'Donnell was in command of the Island. At that time the Government was assisted by the Cubaus to crush the negroes, but now Coolies and Africans are incited by the native owners of estates to rise. Once reënforced, Gov. Trillo proceeded to some of the Sagua estates, and committed abominable barbarities. Negroes, Chinamen, and whites have been lashed and bayoneted, until, to use their own words, they sang the names of their instigators. Immediately after thus singing, the victims have been shot, and those they denounced have been executed as summarily. These proceedings have created intense excitement in all the wealthy Western district, and a general rising is ex-pected, regarding which news I have seen confirma-tory dispatches sent to Gen. de Rodas. Commercial

WAR RESOLUTIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.-Both Houses of the Legislature to-day adopted resolutions expressive of sympathy for Cuba, requesting the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the United States, and pledging the last dollar and man to the Government in case of war.

advices report the destruction of 27 more estates since

THE MASS MEETING IN THIS CITY.

The grand mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers, which was to have taken place to-morrow even ing, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 8th inst. ome of the most prominent speakers of this city, whose

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE WINNIPEG CONVENTION-ANNEXATION, TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says that late Red River advices say the Convention was assembled at Fort Garry on Nov. 16 to discuss the following propositions:

1. The compromise with Gov. McDongall. 2. An independent republic. 3. Annexation to the United States.
4. A colony under Great Britain. 5. A return to the Hudson Bay Company's rule. So far, the French half-breeds only have taken up arms. The English and Scotch half-breeds are yet undecided.

THE ERIE WAR.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CASE. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1 .- At the opening of the Court this morning, in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case, the counsel for the Fiske party moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the Court had dismiss the complaint on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court denied the motion, and also another motion by the Fisk party for a trial by jury. Mr. Hale then opened the case on the part of the Ramsey party. Mr. Vanderpool was called and examined, and then the Court adjourned until to morrow. Yesterday Judge Smith, on the application of the Receiver for instructions, ordered him to pay the past due coupons of the company forthwith.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

J. V. H. Allen, Democrat, has been elected ...Gen. McClellan, Q. A. Gilmore, H. G. ht, Lyman, and C. D. Stewart, are in Boston.

.The Wisconsin Union Christian Conven-

Ansell's flouring mill, at Rhinebeck, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is about \$15,000. Insured. held in Boston last centenary meeting

Boston, last evening. The Hon. Richard Fro am presided.Mrs. Orrin Wood of Springfield, Mass., ras instantly killed, yesterday, by falling down stairs. the was 80 years of age.

....A. Servoss, one of the Assistant Revenue

... The body of John Stephenson, keeper of the Genesee Lighthouse, was found in that river yester-day. There are suspicious of foul play. ...Mrs. Roswell Lee, mother of Bishop Lee of Iowa, and widow of a former commandant of the U. S. Armory in Sprinfield, Mass., died on Tuesday.

Armory in sprainces, stass, died on Tuesday.

George E. Henisohn, the absconding Alderman of Louisville, has forged notes and otherwise victimized his friends to the amount of nearly \$40,000.

The cotton mill at Northboro, Mass., belonging to C. T. Chapin₄was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss, \$25,000. Insurance, \$20,000.

.... The boats belonging to the East Boston rry Company have been purchased by the City of Bos-for \$275,000, possession to be taken the 1st of April

.The steamer Japan for Hong Kong via Yokohama, sailed from San Francisco yesterday. She carries 700 passengers and \$500,000 in treasure for Hone

.The Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Railroad was sold yesterday, to satisfy European bondholders. Thomas L. Jewett, the President of the Pan Handle Road, is the purchaser, it is supposed, for the Pennsylvania Central Road.

.... The latest accounts from Obion County Tenn., represent all quiet. Two of the negroes though to have been killed by the mob after the aftray at Mr Jones's, escaped. They are now in the Troy jail for safety. Mr. Jones is still in Memphis.

... The canal boat British Queen, of Fort

Ann, loaded with lumber for Albany, was carried over Cohees Falls yesterday and dashed to pieces. Two of the crew floated down the Rapids and were saved in an ex-hausted condition, but one man was drowned.

... The Mexican Government has granted to Mr. Samuel Brannan of San Francisco, a right to build a railroad across Mexico, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, in recognition of his services to the Liberal Government during the late struggle.An accident occurred on the Orange and

Alexandria Railroad on Tuesday night. The Richmond down train came in collision with a freight train, causing considerable damage to the cars. One of the employer of the company will probably lose both legs. .The factory operatives on a strike at Do ...The factory operatives on a strike at very N. H., have organized a Working Woman's League, with the intention of becoming a part of the National Labor Union. The Directors threaten to close the mills unless the operatives acceed to the reduction.

.. The stockholders of the San Diego, Gila,

....Prince Sunmanna, from Japan, and suite left San Francisco for the East vesterday, by railroad, with Mr. Bosman of the firm of Koopmanschap & Co. of Hong Kong, who, at the request of the Japanese Government, escorts the Prince to New York. Mr. Bosman visits the East to further the plans of Mr. Koopmanschap, and provide Chinese laborers for the South.

... The following have been elected Directors of the Syracuse and Bingamton Railroad at Syracuse: Samuel Slean, Moses Taylor, Perey R. Pyle, John Brisbin, William E. Dodge, T. B. Fitch, N. M. Mardock, S. B. Chittenden, George Bliss, Joseph H. Seranton, W. W. Phelys, J. M. Schermerhorn, E. P. Holden. At a subsequent meeting Samuel Slean was elected President; E. F. Holden, Vice-President, and W. B. Phelps, Superintendent .The following have been elected Direct-

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN THE TARIFF BILL-THE CASE OF JUDGE BUSTEED-THE MEXI-CAN CLAIMS COMMISSION-STATISTICS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869. It is anticipated that at least 300 articles will be added to the free list in the new Tariff bill. The Ways and Means Committee, at its meeting to-day, had the subject of bituminous coal under discussion. The Committee stands about equally divided on the subject. The principal argument made against the repeal of the Tariff on this particular commodity is that the people of the British Province, where this coal is obtained, who are in favor of annexation, are opposed to the repeal, while the anti-Annexationists favor repeal. It is estimated that when the free list is completed, the Committee bill will make a reduction of \$20,000,000 in the tariff income.

The Judiciary Committee of the House is now engaged n considering the evidence in the Judge Busteed impeachment case, preparatory to making their report. A letter from Busteed from Alabama announces that he has adjourned his Court until May, and is coming to Washington. The evidence has been closed. Mr. Bingham will submit the report to the House about the second week of

The Mexican claims commission is getting its business arranged, and will probably begin its sessions on Monday next. There are 430 claims filed already by citizens of the United States, claiming relief under the treaty, and 130 by Mexican citizens. The United States Commissioner, Mr. Wadsworth, is expected here daily. The power of the Commissioner to adjust claims arising from alleged violation of private contracts will occupy the carliest attention of its members. A class of claimants who have suffered from the incursions of predatory Indians who ply between the United States and Mexico are disappointed to learn that these claims are inad-

The following summary from the statistical reports of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which will accompany Commissioner Delano's forthcoming report, will convey a partial idea of the magnitude of work done. The numper of seizures for violations of laws, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was 1,744, and for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 1,021; the number of cases compromised during the year ending June 30, 1869, was 152; the amount received as tax thereon was \$156,004 86; assessed penalties fixed by law, \$44,130 63; amount received in hea of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, \$125,169 98; number of cases compromised during the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 144; amount received as tax, \$79,227 39; amount received from assessed penalties fixed by law, \$10,611 06: in lieu of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, \$58,817 08. The number of suits brought in Federal Courts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was 4,578; of these the number of proceedings in rem., was 844; number of indictments found, 2,552; number of other proceedings in personam, 1,182; number of judgments recovered, 719: number of convictions on indictments, some including more than one person, 1,020; number of acquittals, 207; whole number of suits decided in favor of the United States, 2,166; whole number of suits decided against the United States, 432; number of suits settled or dismissed. 1,259; number of suits pending, July 1, 1869, 4,007; amount of judgments recovered in suits in personam, \$994,531 48; ounts collected from such suits and paid into Court, \$114.791 01; proceeds of forfestures paid into Court, \$480, 796 89; number of suits and proceedings begun in United States Court during the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870, as reported to this office by United States District Attorneys, in rem. in personam, 460; total, 736. Number of stamps from printers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, 578,109,311, value \$89,098,161 86; ditto during first quarter fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 180,532,387, value \$49,228,728 38; Internal Revenue stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, 575,415, 263, value \$78,090,293 11; ditto during first quarter fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 174,640,302, value \$30,783,465 50; value of tobacco stamps received during the first quared during same time, \$10,906,623 31; value of beer stamps received during the first quarter of fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, \$2,830,042 25; value of eer stamps issued during same time, \$1,834,150. Number of abatement claims acted on during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, 82,115; amount abated during that time, \$4,270,852 08; amount abated during the first quarter of 1870, \$1,077,216 97; number of refunding claims disposed of during the fiscal year end ing June 30, 1869. 3,173; amount refunded same time, \$361, 343 16; rejected, \$320,156 03. Number of refunding claims ending June 30, 1870, 548; amount refunded during same time, \$53,597 09; amount rejected during same time,

\$91,096 93. Value of stamps for distilled spirits on hand and received during the first quarter of fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, \$17,232,925; value of ditto issued during ame period, \$6,392,750; number of distilleries registered. 864. The number of officers connected with the Interna-Revenue service who report to this bureau is about 6,000. A member of the firm of Travor & Colgate of New-York,

bankers, whose bid for \$600,000 gold at 214 was accepted by Assistant Treasurer Folger, and afterward rejected by Secretary Boutwell, called on the Secretary to-day, nd made a demand for the amount of the purchase, but the Secretary refused to yield, saying that the law reserved to him the right to cancel acceptances made by the Assistant Treasurers, if he so desired. The course of Mr. Boutwell in this matter causes considerable comment among Congressmen and business men generally. Opinions differ as to the justice and wisdom of the Secretary's de-

The clerks in the appointment office of the Treasury, as well as in other departments, are preparing lists of the appointments made during the recess, which are required to be submitted to the Senate during the first ten days of the session. The names of a large number of appointents made since the adjournment are not to be sent to the Senate for confirmation, but they will be removed and others substituted. Many appointments made under the pressure of political influence have been found to be improper selections, and they will not be retained.

A successor to Gen. Young as Supervisor of the South ern District of Ohio has at last been decided upon, and the Hon. Reeder W. Clarke, now Third Auditor of the Treasury, will be appointed in a few days. This appoint ment is said to be a compromise which is satisfactory to Gen. Schenck, Mr. Delano, Mr. Boutwell, and particularly the President, who is Mr. Clarke's personal friend. Mr. Clarke prefers to reside in Ohio, and his present position is not a satisfactory one. As soon as his business can be arranged he will receive his commission and take up his

sidence again in Ohio. Miss Mathews, sister to Vice-President Colfax, was married this evening to Col. O. J. Hallister, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah. The wedding peremonies took place at the residence of Mr. Colfax, and were attended by a large number of personal friends.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND THE GOLD SALES-THE EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR-THE JEWS IN RUSSIA-REPORT OF THE COMMIS-SIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. (GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL)

It was ascertained to-day at the Treasury Department, hat the withdrawal of the sale of gold in New-York yesterday does not involve a change of policy, but was on ecount of the low price offered.

It appears by the official report that the aggregate mount of imports during the year ending June was \$437,000,000, of which there were at Baltimore nearly \$16,000,000; at Boston and Charleston, \$44,600,000; at New-York, \$295,000,000; at Philadelphia nearly \$16,000,000, and

York, \$295,000,000; at Philadelphia nearly \$16,000,000, and at San Francisco. \$18,000,000.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of State will transmit to the Russian Minister, and also Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg, copies of the appeal of the Israelites presented yesterday in behalf of their expatriated brethren in Russia. The appeal will be accompanied by a letter asking that the appeal be favorably considered by the Czar.

Commissioner Parkers, in his annual report, enters fully into the affairs of the Indian policy of the Government, as executed by the Indian Commissioner and the Quaker Agents and Superintendents, which it is found has been satisfactorily administered. The report will be much longer than any of recent years, and embraces a number of reports received from Military and Quaker Agents now on the frontier.

The President has appointed Thomas H. Talbot of Maine, Assistant Attorney-General in place of Mr. Dickey, who resigned several weeks ago. Mr. Talbot was formally connected with the office of internal Revenue, but for some time past has held an official position in the Attorney-General's office.

Win. H. H. Crozler has been appointed gauger of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of New-York, and Edward Barton for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts arrived here this

sylvania. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts arrived here this

morning.
The new Arlangton Hotel, just completed for W. W. Corcoran, was opened to-day.

Joseph C. Dwyer, the newly appointed Supervisor for
the District of Northern Ohio, will leave this city next

week to assume the duties of his office. His headquar-ters will be at Cochecton, Ohio.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The following is statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the

st day of December, 1869:		
Authoris DEET BEARING INTERES Interest of State State	Amount Outstanding, #20,680,600 7,022,000	Accrned Interest. \$416.696 67 146,291 67 460,375 00 23,625 00
uly 17 and (monda 1991 6 percet	189,317,600	4,732,940 00
ng. 5, (61.) Books, 5-26s 6 per et. 62, 562, 562, 6 per et. 1arch 3, 763, Books, 1881 6 per et. 1arch 3, 764, Books, 19-40s 8 per et. 1arch 3, 764, Books, 5-29s 6 per et. 1arch 3, 765, Books, 5-20s 6 per et.	514,771,600 75,600,000 194,567,300 1,882,500 125,561,300 263,327,250 332,508,950 379,590,150 42,539,350	2,573,858,00 1,875,000,00 2,432,991,25 19,412,50 627,806,50 1,016,638,25 8,324,973,75 9,489,753,75 1,063,483,75

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY

Character of Rate. outstanding. March 2, 1867, and March 2, 1897. and July 2, 1895. ... Certificates...3 per ct... \$47,195,000 July 23, 1868.... Navy Pens. Fd. 3 per ct... 14,900,000 175,090 ±61.195.000 €1.118.900 0 of Issue. Rate. Acts. of Issue. Rair. Outstanding April 15, 1842. Bonds. 6 per ct. \$6,000 00 14,150 00 Jan'y 23, 1847. Bonds. 6 per ct. 85,000 00 Sept. 9, 1890. E'ds. Feras indem. 5 per ct. 83,700 06 Sept. 9, 1890. E'ds. Feras indem. 5 per ct. 247,000 00 Prior to 1857. Treasury Notes. .1 mill to 6 \$\psi\$-t.102,914 64 Dec. 23, 1857. Treasury Notes. .5 to 5 per ct. 249,000 00 March 2, 1891. Treasury Notes. .6 per ct. 292,852 00 March 3, 1893. Cer. of Ind'b'uses. 6 per ct. 12,000 00 March 3, 1893. Cer. of Ind'b'uses. 6 Mar. 3, 63, & Comp. Int. Notes. 6 per ct. 2,521,150 00 485,219 37 June 30, 1964. Temporary Loan. 4,5,6 p.c. 182,160 00 7,564 65 June 30, 1964. & Treas. Notes. 3 ys.73-10 p.c. 822,950 00 30,037 69 Mar. 3, 1865.

#4.292.026 64 #558,503 88
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.
Character of Issue. Amount outstanding. thorizing Acts. ... } Demand Notes...... \$113,258 50 U. S. Legal Tender Notes.... 256,000,000 00 March 3, 1863... 6431,861,763 18 louds at 6 per cent...... \$61,195,000 00 4,292,026 64

38,885,564 68 36,862,940 00 Total amount outstanding \$2,005,406,709 82
Total amount outstanding \$2,005,406,709 82
Total Debt—Principal and interest to
date, including conjons due and not
presented for payment. 2,648,234,682 79
Amount in the Treasury. \$105,969,949 77
11,802,705 79 . #431,861,763 18 . #2,605,286,789 82 #42,947,892 97 inking Fend in U. S. coin, interest on bonds, and accrued interest thereou. 20,416,026 00

ther U. S. coin, interest, bonds pur-chased, and accrued interest thereon.. 56,438,206 60- 194,674,949 56 of the debt since Marca ...

EST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Amount
Amount and not vet paid,
our standing.

\$600,783 2'
9,913 7'
9,913

Central Pacific, 6 p. c..... Cent. Branch U. P. to assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak, 6 per cent. Western Pacific, 6 p. c......

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

THE U. S. STEAMER IDAHO DISABLED IN A TYPHOON-REPORT OF COMMANDER TAYLOR. Washington, Dec. 1.-Rear-Admiral Rowan, mmanding the Asiatic Squadron, writes to the Navy penartment from Yokahama, Oct. 2, giving an account of the severe crippling of the U.S. steamer Idaho in a typhoon on her way to Hong Kong, on the morning of the 26th of September. Admiral Rowan fears the Idaho is too much shattered and too rotten to be fit for sea, and

one will be used as a store and hospital ship. The following is a detailed report from Commander Taylor:

U. S. STORESHIP IDAHO, At Sea, Sept. 25, 1869.

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to submit the following detailed account of the circumstances attending the typneon of the 21st inst. During the afternoon of the 20th inst, the sky was clear and bright, and we carried the phoon of the 21st inst. During the afternoon of the 20th inst. the sky was clear and bright, and we carried studding sails until evening. Throughout the midwaten of the 21st inst. the wind continued the same, the ship making ten knots per hour. At daylight a light drizzling rain set in. During the morning watch the sea became moderately rough, and during the foremoon the ship commenced to ride uneasily. At meridian the barometer stood 29.70. At 1 p. m., topsails were recred, and the wind freshened so rapidly that before the hands were piped down, the mainsail and mizzentopsail were furled. At 3 p. m. the foresail was furied, as there were signs of weakness along the head. During this watch a new foresail was bent, the forestorm-staysail and trysail were set, and at 4 p. m. the ship was lying to on a port tack under a fore-storm-staysail, fore-trysail, and close-recred maintopsail, heading S. W. by S., with a moderate gale from south-cast, and a drizzling rain. The sea was quite rough, but she rode very easily. The barometer stood 29.50, but was falling rapidly, and the gale increasing, holding steadily to its direction, south-cast, until § p. m. During the afternoon, and after 5 p. m., the gale increased to a hurricane. At 5½ the main yard broke in the slings with a thundering crash, the starboard arm banging foriously to the leeward against the sail and rigging, the other hanging by the sail-brace. The port arm flow back, pressing against the weather rigging, which was relieved of strain by taking the jumper well forward and setting it up. Simultaneously with this disaster the maintopsail spiit with a succession of deafbreaking in two, one piece fouling in the back stays and rigging, the other hanging by the sail-brace. The port arm flew back, pressing against the weather rigging, which was releved of strain by taking the jumper well forward and setting it up. Simultaneously with this disaster the maintopsail split with a succession of deafening cracks, sounding like volleys of musketry, and the lee half instantly disappeared. The lee brace was immediately let go, the topsail yard flew back, and the main trysnil was set as quickly as possible. This sail did good service for nearly an hour, when it blew to ribbons. The noise, fury, and impetuosity of the hurricane at this time were indescribable. The prisoners were released at 6 p. m., and worked manfully. Too much praise cannot be given to the crew, some of whom tolled like gants. Boatswain Leeds, a passenger, was invaluable in cheering and leading on the men. He was at all times withor right man in the right place." Thomas walker, a coxwain, also deserves special mention. He was the principal actor in securing the lee main yardarm, and, by a reckless exposure of life, saved the rail from being crussed. The ship lay to almost motionless, keeling over considerably, the helm being hard up. The gusts of wind were now sudden and all-powerful; its mendish howls were deafening, and the air was literally composed of spray. The sea was pressed down smooth, the tops of the waves were cut off clean by the wind, and carried by the tempest in fine syray, which blimded us and stung our faces palufully. At times the mainmast was invisible from the quarter deek. It was atterly impossible even to look above the rail, and below it we actually breathed salt water. Orders could not be made intelligible by word of mouth, the trumpet was uscless, and work was accomplished by examples alone. Men became sick from the salt water which they imbied, for and nizzen royal masts and light yards went, hanging on in langled wrecks; the foretopsail split and disappeared in a twinkling, followed by the fragm

men manned the pumps cheerfully, singing songs and congratulating themselves that the gale was over. She rode beautifully, going down low first, as if she would never stop trembling, and then mounting the sea with a long, gliding sweep. She shipped great seas at every instant. The seams in the deck were open fore and aft, and the water poured through in torrents, damaging or destroying all the books, papers, clothing, and stores in and below the main deck, as well as all the personal effects of the officers in the ward-room and steerage. She shipped another sea on both bows, starboard gangway, and both quarters at the same time. The ship trembled under this shock, and it seemed as if she would never rise again. Tarpaulins were now better secured in the rigging, the close-receed spanker got ready, decks cleared, and every thing secured. At 9:20 p. m. the wind came out in redoubled violence from the north and east, striking us on our port beam. The helm was hard up. She bore up well and laid more quietly as the last half of the typhoon passed over, the wind backing to north-west, and moderating rapidly, although the sea remained very rough. At 10:30 p. m. our rising barometer and the rapidly-subsiding wind gave proof that this most terribe typhoon had left us.

REPORT OF A. B. MULLETT, SUPERVISING ARCHI-WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1 .- The following s taken from the report of the Supervising Architect A. B. Mullett, to the Secretary of the Treasury for the

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

The inclosure of the lot on which this building is to be ocated was commenced on the 9th of August last; al efforts to effect an exchange of site, as provided for in the Act approved March 3, 1869, having failed. The excavation was commenced on the 17th of the same month

cavation was commenced on the 17th of the same month, and has been pressed forward rapidly. It was deemed of the utmost importance that the retaining and foundation walls should be completed at the earliest moment, not only on account of the great risk necessarily iscurred by excavating so far below the level of Broadway in a bed of sand, but in order to inconvenience the City of New-York as little as possible by continued occupancy of the entire sidewalks adjoining the property, the use of which and a considerable portion of the park has been kindly granted by the city authorities, to whom I desire to express my obligations, and particularly to the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, the Mayor; and to the Hon. Geo. W. McLean, and Wm. M. Tweed, Street Commissioner, for these and other valuable favors.

It was therefore determined to continue the work night and day, by means of relays of hands. This has been accomplished at a very slight additional expense by means of calcium lights. Contracts were awarded after due advertisement to the lowest bidders for excavation, stone, and cement. The two former contracts have been cancelled for non-fulfilment according to their terms, and purchases made in open market at more satisfactory rates. The work is being performed by the day, under the immediate supervision of the Hon. T. C. Hulberd, whom I am unable to praise too highly for the manner in which he has performed his duties, and the vigilance he has exercised in guarding the public interests; and who has been ably seconded in all his efforts by the disbursing agent, Gen. P. H. Jones, for whose cordial cooperation and constant efforts to promote the success of the enterprise I wish here to attest my appreciation and expressing thanks. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of granting sufficient appropriations to inclose the building during the coming season, which I am satisfied can be done if the necessary means are provided and no unforseen obstacles arise.

Appraisers' stores—PHILADELPHIA.

APPRAISERS' STORES-PHILADELPHIA.

It is much to be regretted that a sufficient amount was not appropriated at the last session of Congress to com plete this building this season, which might easily have plete this building this season, which might easily have been done, and the building now occupied, the rent saved, and an income derived from the portlon to be devoted to storage. The exterior walls are finished, and only require the roof to have the building entirely inclosed. It is one of the finest warehouses in the world, and will, when completed, be second to none of its class within my knowledge. It is greatly needed by the Government, and I cannot too strongly urge the importance of its early completion.

BRIGE OFFICE NEW-YORK.

BARGE OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

The work on this improvement has advanced very slowly, and under great disadvantage, not the least of which was a lack of funds, to enable the Department to

which was a lack of funds, to enable the Department to contract for an entire sea wall this season. The appropriations asked for have been reduced below the amount necessary for its completion. From the peculiar location of the work, the operations are carried on with great difficulty; the work being under water, has rendered its progress slow. It is hoped, however, it will be so far advanced this season as to prevent injury from ice and Spring floods; otherwise considerable damage will probably occur. No appropriation has yet been made for the erection of a building, preparations for commencing which might be made before the completion of the walls, and at a great saving of expense.

Mr. Mullett says: I desire to renew my recommendations that immediate steps be taken for the crection of a suitable fire-proof structure for the use of the Appraiser's Department in the City of New-York. The building at present occupied, though the best that can be obtained, is not well adapted for the purpose, and being of ordinary construction, the risk from fire is great. The rental at present paid is \$73,335, to which sum it has been increased since the date of my last report from \$15,000 per annum, and will, probably, be again increased at the expiration of the present lease. If any opinion can be formed from past experience, the rent having been increased from \$2,500 in 184 to the sum at present paid, it is evident the present renal would, in a few years, repay the cost of a suitable building in which could be provided facilities for the transaction of public business that cannot be obtained under the present system. In this connection, it would suggest no befter location could be settled than a portloo of the battery, and again urge the the cost of a suitable building in which could be provided facilities for the transaction of public business that cannot be obtained under the present system. In this connection, I would suggest no better location could be settled than a portion of the battery, and again urge the importance of obtaining the whole or a portion of that property as a site for a new Custom-House and other buildings connected with the Revenue Department. George W. Blunt, esq., of New-York City, has been authorized by the Commissioners of the Stuking Fund, in whom is vested the control of the property, to negotiate for its disposal to the Government. He informs me that the city is willing to make liberal arrangements in regard thereto. The present Custom-House is crowded to its utmost capacity, and will in a few years become entirely inadequate for the transaction of the customs business of the port of New-York; indeed it is already so. I would also suggest the removal of the Assay Office to the same locality. It could be effected at a comparatively small expense. The present building is too small; the business is annually augmenting, and, it appears to me, must continue to do so, not only from the increase of business incident to the growth of the City of New-York, but from the present and prospective facilities for the transportation of builton from the mines. The Assayer strongly favors the change.

The present Custom-House and Assay Office buildings are situated on the most valuable property in Wall-st, and could be sold for a sum nearly sufficient appropriation at the disposal of the Department will permit, and could have been completed this season had a sufficient appropriation been made at the last session of Congress. It is to be built entirely of grante, and will, it is believed, prove cheaper in the end than any temporary structure, and it is hoped it will be but the commencement of permanent wherees and piers for the City of New-York. It is not be duispensed with, which would of itself be a saving of not less than \$500,000

THE POST-OFFICE AND TREASURY BUILDINGS AT BOSTON. Work was commenced on the excavation for the United States Post-Office and Treasury at Boston, Mass., in May list. Proposals for making the excavation and for a supply of sand and cement had previously been invited, but no satisfactory offers could be obtained, and contracts were made in the open market at much more favorable rates. The work has been done by day under the personal supervision of Gridley J. F. Bryant, eq. Supervising Architect, and has been pushed forward as rapidly as the means at his disposal and the nature of the work permitted. Unusual difficulties have been encountered, but the foundations are limished, and it is believed the entire basement story will be completed this season. The contracts for the supply of all materials have been made at most advantageous rates and the work performed at satisfactory prices. It is, however, believed these can and will be reduced on the superstructure, arrangements having been made that will greatly facilitate future operations, and if sufficient appropriations are made, insure an early completion of this important structure. The main court-room of the Court-House at Boston has been improved and, a new one constructed, which has been improved and, a new one constructed, which has last. Proposals for making the excavation and for a The main court-room of the Court-House at Boston has been improved and, a new one constructed, which has added greatly to the convenience of the building. It is, however, unfit for the purposes for which it is used, being neither convenient nor fire-proof. The building is now in very good sondition.

THE COURT-HOUSE AND FOST-OFFICE AT PHILADELPHIA.

As to the United States Court-House and Post-Office at Philadelphia, Mr. Mullett says by 1 te orders from the Post-Office Department, six of the sub-Post-Office stations Post-Office Department, six of the sub-Post-Office Stations have been consolidated with the main office, rendering it necessary to make some changes and an addition to the building to provide the accommodation required. It is estimated that \$20,000 will be required for the purpose, which amount I strongly recommend to be appropriated. It cannot refrain from again calling attention to the unsuitable character of the Custum-House at st. Louis, Missouri, for Government purposes, and would strongly urge the importance of taking immediate steps for the erection of a suitable building in some eligible locality. THE CINCINNATI CUSTOM-HOUSE.

I desire once more to call attention to the madequate size and general unfitness of the Custom-House building at Cincinnati for the business of the Government. The accommodations for the Post-Office and the United States Courts could scarcely be more unsultable. I would accommodations for the Post-Office and the United States Courts could scarcely be more unsultable. I would strongly urge the erection of a building of sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the public service. Some improvements have been made in the Post-Office during the past year to meet the rapidly increasing wants of that important branch of the public business; but the relief is only temperary, and as the space is now made available to its fullest extent, it is evident the crection of a new building, or the removal of some of the branches of the service to other quarters, cannot long be delayed.

RAILROAD COLLISION-TWO KILLED AND SEV-ERAL INJURED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Last evening, a western bound freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island western bound freight than on the Chicago, and Pacific Railroad, while running in two sections, came in collision near De Soto, Iowa. A. Smith of Quiney, Mich., and a man named Spaulding were instantly killed, and four others seriously injured. The collision was caused by the engineer of the leading section becoming stalled on a heavy grade and sharp curve.